Operating Instructions: DAP

DAP / Diphoterine® :
Emergency washing solution for splashes of corrosive or irritating substances on the eye or the skin.
You have acquired a portable self-contained hand spray (DAP) of Diphoterine® and we thank you for your confidence in our products.

What is a DAP ?

A DAP is an autonomous portable shower containing 5 litres of Diphoterine®. It is intended for washing large chemical splashes (up to an entire body) within the first 60 seconds following an accident.

Principles of installation and use of the DAP

Because of the 5 litres of Diphoterine® it contains, the DAP may be used for washing of large cutaneous surfaces, up to the surface of an entire body, within the first 60 seconds following an accident.
The DAP must be placed near zones at risk for chemical splashes. It may also be transported by employees as they move from one place to another.

Recommended protocol for maximum effectiveness

The DAP is intended to be used for the first emergency decontamination of the entire body surface.
The effectiveness of the DAP comes from the active properties of Diphoterine®.
At the time of an accident, it is recommended to use the entire contents of the shower. The victim of the cutaneous splash must completely undress, in order not to increase the amount of time that the skin is in contact with the chemical.

- **General recommendations**

The DAP must be used as the first response and as the primary action. Preliminary decontamination with water involves a delay in the application, thus lost time. And because of this delay, the effectiveness of Diphoterine® is reduced. If Diphoterine® is not available on the splash site, never delay washing. In the absence of Diphoterine®, use water.
Do not exceed the expiry date found on the label.
The DAP has a system which permits only a single use. This system is intended to ensure that the entire contents of the DAP are used in the case of a large chemical splash.

- **Scope of effectiveness and known limitations of Diphoterine®**

Diphoterine® makes it possible to stop the penetration of the chemicals and the development of all chemical burns, except for splashes of hydrofluoric acid and its derivatives on which it has a reduced effect. In this case it is especially recommended to use Hexafluorine®, a washing solution for splashes of both hydrofluoric acid and of fluorides in an acidic medium.

- **What to do if the burn has already developed or if I intervene after 60 seconds?**

After 60 seconds, and according to the type of chemicals, the burn may have already developed. Washing, including on a burn that has already developed, will improve the implementation of secondary care. Diphoterine® also appears beneficial in cases of delayed washing (after 60 seconds). In this case, we recommend continuing the initial washing performed with a DAP of Diphoterine® with a second washing, the ideal duration is equal to 3 to 5 times the contact time.

- **Upkeep and Maintenance**

The DAP does not require special storage. It is however advised not to expose the product to freezing temperatures, because the aqueous solution can freeze and thus may not be immediately usable. There is, however, no loss of effectiveness after Diphoterine® has thawed out. The ideal temperature at which it should be used lies between 15 and 35°C.
The DAP must be replaced on or before the expiry date found on the label.

- **Toxicology**

Diphoterine® is a non-irritating, non-allergenic and non-toxic solution.